1983 Cumulative Index

Indexes all articles and major book reviews (*) appearing this year. When searching under region or continent, the user should also consult individual country entries. "International" has been assumed for main subject headings unless otherwise qualified.

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—Index compiled by Robert Kibbe

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data are shown as of 1976 when, in fact, the latest census was taken in 1981, and most of the tabulations from that census are available. The ranking of world cities according to population size is based on 1979 data when more recent estimates are available for all countries. The rankings for rivers, lakes, land area, and other geographic features presumably are more reliable.

Doing Business in China by Zheng Zhihai, Li Lingwen, and Cai Yong-fang, 1983, New York: Pace University, 21 pp. Order from The Center for Applied Research, Pace University, Lubin Schools of Business, Pace Plaza, New York, NY 10038; telephone (212) 488-1971.

This practical guide was written by three Chinese students who were on leave from their employers in international trade to study at Pace University this year.

The guide is broken into four parts: political environment, economic environment, cultural environment, and marketing in China. The cultural environment section explains, for example, some differences between Chinese and Americans in consumer customs and attitudes.

"In China's market, competition takes place on many levels. Chinese buyers are greatly concerned with appropriate technology, quality, dependable service, long term commitment to the market, the availability of technical expertise, marketing assistance and training. This is especially true for buyers of industrial products, who proceed slowly in comparing and selecting suppliers. Quality is usually a first consideration, followed by price," the authors say.

Other hints in this section include the following:

— Fine packaging will not necessarily attract consumers if the products are virtually the same.

— Most Chinese are brand loyal: once they make a choice, they will stick with the brand.

— Decisions about the purchase of durable goods are usually made by both husband and wife, while decisions about products used on a daily basis are made by the wife.

The report also suggests that advertising in China should be informative rather than persuasive, and that well done four-color ads are noticed because there are so few of them.

This guide is highly recommended for any firm that contemplates doing business in China.

The Center for Applied Research publishes an on-going series of monographs, working papers, and business case studies. Associate membership in the Center ($25 annually) entitles the subscriber to free copies of all Center publications and to announcements of coming events.

The Demographic Dilemma of the Soviet Union by Rosemarie Crisostomo, Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census Center for International Research, 1983, 15 pp., n.p.

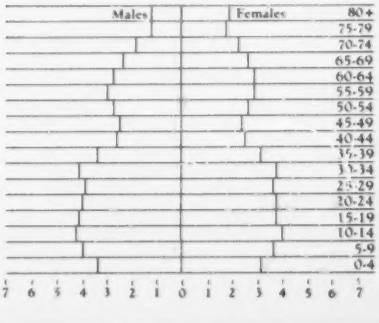
The aging of the Soviet Union's population and the high fertility rates among the Soviet Central Asians are creating pressures on the Soviet economic and political systems that are being closely watched by the Western world.

This brief booklet summarizes important Soviet demographic trends with an emphasis on the labor force squeeze forecast for the next 20 years in the U.S.S.R.

Tables and charts provide comparisons from 1960 to 1980, and in some cases projections to 2000.

Correction

In the November issue on page 6, the population pyramid for Norway is incorrectly proportioned. The data in the table that accompanied the pyramid are correct. The correct pyramid is shown below.



Sources
The Economic Commission for Africa

On April 29, 1958, the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and chose, by ballot, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as the headquarters of the Commission.

The Council charged the ECA with the promotion of the continent's economic development during the transition from colonial rule to independence. In 1958, ECA's membership consisted of eight independent states (Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Egypt), and seven colonial powers (Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Britain; and South Africa); by 1983, 50 independent African countries, excluding South Africa, had joined the commission as full members.

ECA's structural organization includes the Conference of Ministers for Economic Affairs, Planning and Development, which meets annually, the Sectoral Ministerial Conferences (i.e. the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, of Transport, etc.), and the Specialized Subsidiary Bodies, established by the Commission incorporating the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers. The latter body meets every two years. It is mandated to advise the Commission and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning on annual programs or work and research in economic and social planning, including projections, and to review the statistical program in population.

The total population of the 50 ECA member states in 1980 was estimated by the United Nations at 434 million. With an average annual rate of growth of 2.6 percent, medium variant projections indicate that by the year 2000, the total population will reach 790 million.

Economic growth, however, has fluctuated dramatically over the past decade. While the average annual economic growth for ECA has been calculated at 5.6 percent, a general deterioration in the performance of agriculture, as well as unfavorable external trade factors, coupled with a shortage of foreign exchange in many countries, increased the strain on the national economies. Nevertheless, the continent's enormous pool of natural resources, ranging from bauxite to uranium, could catapult Africa out of its present economic morass, once those resources are effectively marketed.

The Commission's most important bilingual (English/French) publication is *Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa* which is published in two parts: Series A covers *Direction of Trade* and Series B, *Trade by Commodity*. Each issue is priced separately with the latest available number for Series A (E/F.77.II.K2) priced at $8.50 and for Series B (E/F.78.II.K3) at $9.00 (ordering information below).

The *African Population Newsletter* is publis'ed twice each year. Numbers 40 and 41, for January and June 1983, are available covering recent population surveys throughout Africa.

In celebration of ECA's Silver Jubilee Anniversary in 1983, a special volume entitled *25 Years of Service to African Development and Integration* has been published by the United Nations. The 200-page document, including over 50 pages of statistical data, traces the history of the Commission and surveys the progress of economic and social development in Africa over the past 25 years.

ECOSOC publishes a quarterly list of documents issued by ECA. Demographic studies are often listed and may be ordered directly from the United Nations' sales offices in New York or Geneva. Recent titles include:

(1) *Technical Assistance in Development Planning, Statistics and Population in Africa, 1980-1981* (E/CN.14/PSD.2/1 19 Feb. 1982),

(2) *Common Problems in Institution-Building in Planning, Statistics and Demography* (ST/ECA/PSD.2/11 26 Jan. 1982),

(3) *Population Training and Research in Africa* (ST/ECA/PSD.2/26 2 Feb. 1982),

(4) *Report on Population Activities in 1980-1981 and Program of Work for 1982-1983* (ST/ECA/PSD.2/27 16 Dec. 1981), and

(5) *Report on Censuses, Demographic Surveys and Civil Registration* (ST/ECA/PSD.2/28 28 Jan. 1982).

Reports with pre-assigned U.N. sales numbers may be ordered from United Nations Publications, Room A-3315, New York, NY 10017.

Information on ECA documents and studies may be obtained from the Regional Commissions Liaison Office at the U.N.; telephone 212-754-5228.

—Joseph A. Kechichian
Mr. Kechichian is a doctoral candidate in foreign affairs at the University of Virginia.

ECA Membership List

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- Ghana
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- Guinea-Bissau
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- Lesotho
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- Malawi
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- Mauritania
- Mauritius
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- Tunisia
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- Zambia
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- Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC)
- South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)

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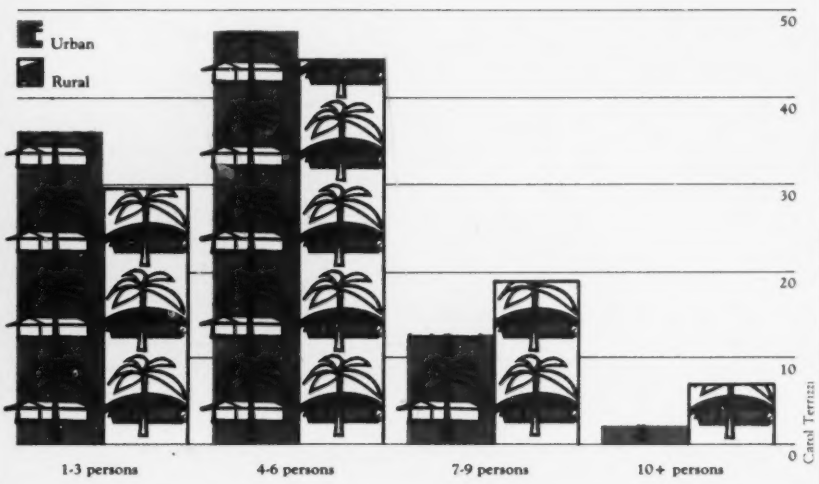
INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Vol. 3, No. 1 January 1984

Household Size by Place of Residence, Costa Rica: 1981

(percent of households)



Country Profile

Republic of Costa Rica

A World Bank official has called Costa Rica "the land of the happy medium." At peace in the midst of Central American political turmoil, Costa Rica has a long history of democratic rule, no standing military, and more schoolteachers than police. Contributing to Costa Rica's success in steering a middle course is its 90 percent literacy rate and relative prosperity compared with its neighbors.

"Relative" prosperity must be stressed because Costa Rica has had recent economic problems due to the high cost of importing oil and declining prices for its major exports (coffee and bananas). Costa Rica has always been able to feed its population, but it is now suffering from reduced yields due to deforestation and accompanying erosion. The self-help theme of "Back to the Land" was a cornerstone of President Luis Alberto Monge's successful 1982 campaign. Agrarian reform programs are aimed at distributing land and/or bank credit to small farmers to re-establish agricultural self-sufficiency.

Business America predicts that the worst of Costa Rica's economic problems are over. After a year of stability in 1983, it predicts a year of "modest but significant growth" for 1984. The United States remains Costa Rica's major supplier of imports with about 37 percent of the total market and 47 percent of non-oil imports.

Population Growth

Although its agricultural output may be diminishing, its statistical output is excellent. Costa Rica produces some of the most current demographic data in the world. Its Department of Statistics and Census, now celebrating its 100th anniversary, publishes estimates of the population every year. The most recent estimate shows 2.4 million Costa Ricans on January 1, 1983.

Costa Rica's last national census was taken in 1973. The census scheduled for 1983 was postponed for budgetary reasons, but annual

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Around the World

Textbooks Override Buildings

For World Bank aid to education in developing countries, the 1960s was the decade of school buildings. The 1970s and 1980s are the decades of "software" — textbooks and other materials that support curriculum development.

There is good reason for the change in direction, according to George Psacharopoulos, education research advisor. Bank research finds that literate farmers are more willing to learn new techniques of production, countries that emphasize education are doing better than those that do not, in developing countries the school environment has more influence than the home environment, and women with education contribute more to family well-being and income. They also tend to have fewer children.

Psacharopoulos says that the rates of return from education projects are as high, and in some cases higher, than the rates of return on other types of capital investments. He says the rate of return on investments in primary schools is particularly high, as much as 50 percent in some cases.

Bank research on education is taking place now in Egypt, Colombia, Tanzania, Peru, and Malawi, among other countries.

West German Singles Increasing

Singles are a growing demographic group within West Germany, according to statistics from the Federal Institute for Population Research in Wiesbaden. About one in eight people live alone.

The trend results from fewer marriages, a rising divorce rate, and less inclination to remarry. Single men and women are also leaving their parents' homes at an earlier age.

The researchers say that the most significant social factors responsible for the spread of single living are higher incomes, greater urbanization and better medical care, along with a preference for independent and more individualistic lifestyles. Demographers believe the trend will continue in West Germany. They point to the growing number of childless marriages as evidence that more people can be expected to face old age on their own.

West Germany Loses Foreigners

The number of foreign citizens in West Germany was down by 3 percent in September 1983 compared to a year earlier. The Federal Bureau of Statistics reports that 4.5 million foreign nationals are registered with its office, 132,000 fewer than in September 1982. The sharpest drop came in the number of Italians, 37,000 of whom left the country in the preceding 12 months.

Turks are still the largest ethnic minority at 1.5 million, or 34 percent of all foreign residents. Next come Yugoslavs with 613,000 or 14 percent; Italians, 565,000; Greeks, 292,000; Austrians, 172,000; and Spaniards, 166,000.

Study Tour On The Elderly

The National Council on the Aging offers two opportunities to explore aging in Europe. The first is April 7-15 in Vienna and Budapest. The second will be in Britain on Oct. 8-15. The first tour will provide for meetings with Hungarian and Austrian experts on gerentology. The second will include meetings at the Ministry of Health in London and

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Strategic Demographics in Asia

The *Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly* and *International Demographics* join forces March 28 at the San Francisco Hilton to present a one-day seminar on using demographics to expand Asian trade.

Robert Keatley, publisher of the *Asian Wall Street Journal* in Hong Kong, will keynote the seminar with an assessment of the business climate in Asia.

Doris Walsh, editor of *International Demographics*, will take a country-by-country look at the demographics of the region, focusing on the growing middle class, rising educational levels, and increasingly skilled labor force.

David Mozingo, president of Califas, Ltd., a firm that represents companies in China, will share his unique insights into opportunities available in the Chinese market.

The afternoon program will feature four speakers, each of whom will use case studies to lead the participants through some aspect of entering the Asian market. Will Pilcher, strategic market research director for Levi Strauss International; Charles Rund of V. Lance Tarrance and Associates, an international consulting company; Gordon Stiegler, a former vice president of Carnation Company, and Megami Niimura, senior vice president of Young and Rubicam/Dentsu will give advice on advertising, planning, and product adaptation and market research in Asia.

Cost of the conference is $240 for members of the Demographic Institute or $280 for non-members. Participants who elect to also attend the U.S. demographics in strategic planning conference the next day at the same location will pay a combined rate of $380 for Institute members or $440 for non-members.

To register or obtain a brochure, call Ellen Marsh, toll-free, at (800) 828-1133. (NYS residents call (800) 462-8686.)

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The Mid-1983 Population Estimates: Whose are the Best?

Estimating the size of a population is a risky business. In the absence of reliable data, it is a matter of best guessing. Yet, market researchers are expected to know the answer to the most fundamental question, "How many people are there in the market?" So how do you know which estimates to choose?

The U.S. Bureau of the Census released mid-1983 estimates of population late last year. The Population Reference Bureau publishes its estimates annually on a World Data Sheet, usually released mid-year. And the estimates from the United Nations were produced in 1980.

Because the Population Reference Bureau relies heavily on the United Nations and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for its estimates, the comparisons made here will include only the estimates of the United Nations and the Census Bureau. These estimates often are made independently of each other.

The Census Bureau incorporated all country data it had received through the spring of 1983 when it made its estimates. Where reasonable age-sex distributions were available, the Census Bureau estimated births, deaths, and migration separately to arrive at a total population figure — this is called the component method.

The United Nations also uses the component method for estimating the populations of most countries, but it last produced detailed population estimates and projections for all countries in 1980. The most recent round of estimates and projections, scheduled for 1982, has not yet been published but will include updated estimates based on more recent census data already included in the Census Bureau's estimates. The U.N.'s 1983 estimates printed here were derived by U.N. demographers interpolating its 1980 five year data between 1970 and 1995. Estimates for small countries (with fewer than 300,000 people) were made by assuming an annual growth rate based on the U.N.'s knowledge of a country and on the growth rates of similar neighboring countries.

For long-term strategies, the U.N. estimates are easier to use because the Census Bureau does not commonly produce long-term projections. The U.N. estimates give a good ballpark idea of adult groups market size for 10 to 15 years ahead.

However, on a short-term basis, the current estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau may be more accurate because the bureau's systems allow it to incorporate new information more quickly. And, while the U.N. has to have agreement from the country's government on the numbers it will use, the U.S. Census Bureau is freer to make its own assessments without clearing them with the country government.

One of the few numbers on which the United Nations and the Census Bureau come close to agreement is the world's total population; both organizations put it at about 4.7 billion people in 1983. The actual U.N. figure is 4,665 million. The Census Bureau estimates 4,722 million people.

When the numbers are rounded they are in complete agreement at 4.7 billion people. In fact, there are only eight countries for which the U.N. and Census Bureau estimates are identical.

Overall, the differences between Census Bureau and the U.N. population estimates range from −31 percent to +67 percent. The percent difference is defined as the Census Bureau estimate minus the United Nations estimate. This percentage is positive when the Census Bureau estimate is greater than the U.N. estimate and negative when the U.N. estimate is larger. When the difference is greater than plus or minus 1.5 to 3 percent, it should ring an alarm bell and cause you to look more closely at how and when the estimates were made before deciding on which one to use, or whether to look for a different source, or whether to make your own estimate. Beyond a 3 percent difference the data should be used very cautiously. Not even this rule will catch all problems, of course. For Nigeria, where all agree the data are very unreliable, the U.N. and the Census Bureau differ only slightly on the population. If an alarm bell sounds, however, the next question should be, "How old are the data?"

Africa

Not surprisingly, the least reliable estimates of population are in Africa. Of the 19 countries with differences in estimates of plus or minus 10 percent or more, 10 are in Africa.

Although most African nations took a census in the 1970 round, many published no results. Equatorial Guinea is one of those countries where a census was taken in 1970-71, but no results were published. Thus, the U.N. estimates Guinea's 1983 population at 390,000 and the Census Bureau's estimate is 268,000 — a 31 percent difference. While the estimates for small countries may not matter as much to market researchers, significant differences are also found in estimates for large countries.

Ethiopia, for example, has never had a census. One was planned for the 1980 round of censuses, but was postponed because of a lack of funds and other administrative problems. According to the United Nations, Ethiopia had 33.8 million people in mid-1983, but only 31.3 million according to the Census Bureau, a difference of about 7 percent.

Only 8 African countries have a difference in estimates of less than

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Costa Rica / *cont. from p. 1*

statistical updates provide basic population totals by province, canton and district. Costa Rica's population in 1973 was 1.9 million, and the population has grown 28 percent in the last 10 years. Its 1983 population places it demographically, as well as geographically, between its southern neighbor Panama, with a population of 2.1 million in 1983, and its northern neighbor Nicaragua, with a population of 2.8 million. Belize, with fewer than 1 million inhabitants, is the only Central American country smaller than Costa Rica and Panama.

Costa Rica's average annual growth rate is between 2.5 and 2.7 percent, which means the population will double in 27 years if this rate continues. Although Costa Rica accepts political refugees from neighboring countries, their numbers are not great enough to affect the country's population size, but even as few as 2,400 refugees a year can add 0.1 percent to the growth rate.

The low level of immigration means that Costa Rica's growth occurs mainly through natural increase, the difference between the birth rate of 29 births per 1,000 population and the death rate of 4 deaths per 1,000 population. Costa Rica has the lowest death rate of any country in Latin America, where the average is 8 deaths per 1,000 population. Its birth rate is the lowest among Central American nations. Costa Rica's low death rate can be partly attributed to a low infant mortality rate of about 25 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (versus an average of 65 for Middle America as a whole and 11 for the United States).

Costa Rica's population is projected to be 3.4 million by the year 2000 and 4.6 million by 2020. Despite continued growth and pressures on the land to produce food, Costa Rica has set aside 8 percent of its land for preservation as national parks (compared with less than 2 percent of the U.S. mainland). This year Costa Rica received the J. Paul Getty Award for Conservation in honor of its successful efforts to protect a million acres of tropical rain forest.

Regions and Cities

Costa Rica consists of seven provinces divided into 80 cantons and numerous smaller districts (distritos). The canton is an administrative unit of a province and exercises local government powers; the smaller distritos do not have self-government.

Because of favorable climatic conditions, approximately two-thirds of the country's population live in a valley of the central highlands called the Meseta Central. The province of San Jose is located in this valley, home to 890,000 people (37 percent of the population) in 1983 (see Table). The capital city of San Jose is in the San Jose province.

Alajuela is the next largest province, with 17 percent of the total population, followed by Puntarenas with 12 percent and Cartago with 11 percent. Guanacaste contained 9 percent of the population in 1983. The smallest provinces were Heredia (7 percent) and Limon (6 percent of the total). Limon had the highest growth rate among all the provinces between 1981 and 1982: 3.2 percent compared with a low of 2.5 percent for Guanacaste.

About 45 percent of the country's population is urban, although definitions of "urban" and "rural" are not clearcut. Certain cantons may be identified as part of a city, but not all of their distritos are necessarily urban. For example, nearly half the population in the canton of Desamparados (which is in the San Jose Metropolitan Area) was rural in the mid-1970s. There are thus pockets of rural population within formally urban areas, just as there are rural populations in U.S. metropolitan areas.

There are several ways to define the city of San Jose. One is to identify only the central Canton San Jose, which would be the statistical equivalent of a U.S. central city without its surrounding suburbs. By that measure, San Jose had a population of 272,000 in 1983. Another definition includes 11 cantons in addition to the central canton, which gives a metropolitan population of 646,000 in 1983. This is the definition of the San Jose Metropolitan Area used by the Costa Rican Department of Statistics and Census, and it is similar to the U.S. concept of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA).

Even broader criteria include the neighboring capital cities of Alajuela, Heredia, and Cartago, with their respective component cantons. This metropolitan agglomeration is statistically similar to the U.S. definition of a consolidated metropolitan statistical area such as the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island consolidated area. The total San Jose metropolitan agglomeration contained over one million persons in 1983, or about half of the country's population.

Ethnicity and Religion

Costa Ricans are primarily of European descent. The largest ethnic group is Spanish. From Columbus's discovery of the country in 1502 until almost 100 years ago, there was no immigration into Costa Rica from countries other than Spain. Consequently, Costa Rica has one of Central America's most homogeneous populations. Approximately 96 percent of the population is white or mestizo (of mixed European and Indian ancestry) and 3 percent is black. There are small groups of Dutch, German, Swiss, Amerindians, and Chinese. Approximately 30,000 black Jamaicans live near the port city of Puerto Limon. Estimates are that about 10,000 North Americans live in the country.

Estimates of the indigenous Indian population range from fewer than 5,000 to 20,000, but they represent no more than 1 percent of the population. The three largest groups are the Chorotega-Mangues of the Nicoya Peninsula; the Boruca of the southern Pacific area; and the Talamancan tribes of the isolated jungles on the Caribbean coast. These groups are assimilating rapidly into Costa Rican culture.

With the exception of an English dialect spoken by the Jamaican blacks, Spanish is the main and official language. Indians speak distinct languages that are dying out as they learn Spanish. English is widely understood in the San Jose Metropolitan Area.

The Roman Catholic faith has been the official and predominant religion in Costa Rica since the colonial era; the population is currently 95 percent Catholic. The government contributes to church support, and religious education is compulsory in public schools. Protestant sects have a long history in Costa Rica, but have only several thousand members each and tend to be concentrated in certain areas. There are English Anglicans in San Jose and West Indian Baptists and Methodists in Puerto Limon; there is even a tiny Quaker community operating a cheese factory in Monteverde.

Age Distribution

As of July 1981, 37 percent of the Costa Rican population was under age 15. Seven percent were aged 60 and over, and 4 percent were aged 65 and over. Costa Rica has a younger population than the United States, where 23 percent of the population was under 15 in 1980, and 11 percent were aged 65 and over.

The median age in Costa Rica was 19.9 years in 1980, compared with 30 years in the United States. The United Nations projects the median age will rise to 25 years by 2000 if current birth and death rates hold.

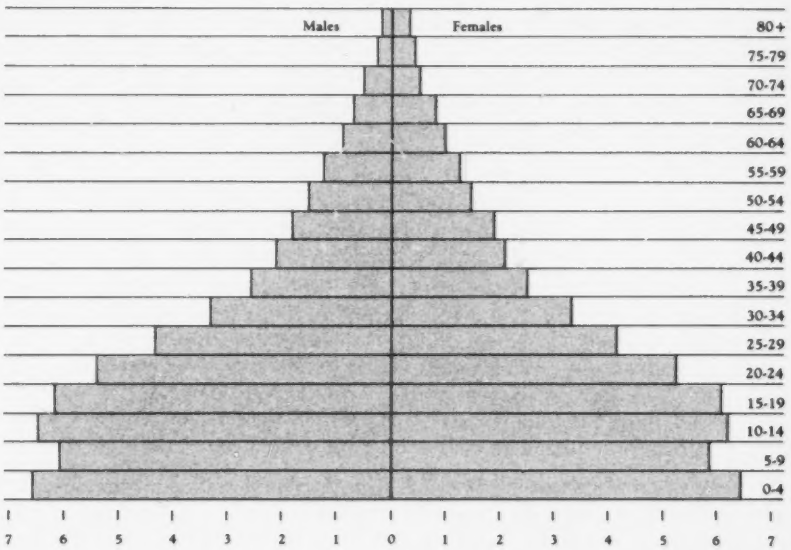
Life expectancy at birth was 68 years for Costa Rican men and 72 for women in 1980. United Nations projections are that life expectancy will increase to 70 years for men and 75 for women by the year 2000.

Households and Families

There were a total of 475,000 households in Costa Rica in 1981. Approximately half were classified as urban and half as rural. Just over 311,000 households were located in the Meseta Central and 141,000 were in the San Jose Metropolitan Area. Within the San Jose metropolitan area, 16,000 households were classified as rural, or 11 percent of the metropolitan households.

Population of Costa Rica by Age and Sex: 1980

(in percent)



Age group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
All ages	2,213,000	1,115,000	1,098,000
0-4	289,000	147,000	142,000
5-9	267,000	136,000	131,000
10-14	281,000	143,000	138,000
15-19	272,000	138,000	134,000
20-24	237,000	120,000	117,000
25-29	188,000	95,000	93,000
30-34	145,000	73,000	72,000
35-39	113,000	57,000	56,000
40-44	94,000	47,000	47,000
45-49	81,000	40,000	41,000
50-54	68,000	34,000	34,000
55-59	55,000	27,000	28,000
60-64	43,000	21,000	22,000
65-69	33,000	16,000	17,000
70-74	23,000	11,000	12,000
75-79	15,000	7,000	8,000
80+	11,000	5,000	6,000

Source: United Nations Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1980, p. 205.

For the country as a whole, one-third of all households contained one to three persons and almost one-half had four to six persons. Sixteen percent contained 7 to 9 members and 5 percent had 10 or more members. Household size in San Jose is similar to that for the rest of the country: 38 percent of households had 1 to 3 persons, almost half had 4 to 6 persons; and 14 percent consisted of 7 or more persons.

Among all Costa Ricans, 16 percent lived in households with 3 or fewer persons in 1981. Almost half the population lived in households of 4 to 6 persons; approximately one-quarter lived in households of 7 to 9 persons; and 11 percent lived in households with 10 or more people.

In general, the urban population tends to live in smaller households than the rural population: 71 percent of urban dwellers were in households with fewer than 7 members in 1981, compared with 56 percent of rural dwellers.

Family size has declined significantly in the past 20 years in Costa Rica. During the early 1960s, the average number of children per woman (total fertility rate) was over 7; today it is just under 4. Estimates are that about two-thirds of all currently married women of childbearing age use some form of contraception. The United Nations projects that the average number of children per woman will drop to just under 3 by the year 2000 (the U.S. rate is currently just under 2 children per woman).

Housing

Costa Rica's housing is generally adequate and sturdy, thanks to a government subsidized housing program begun in 1954. Much of the private housing in the Meseta Central is patterned after modern European and North American styles, except for the predominance of red corrugated metal roofs. A law passed in 1910 required the use of metal roofs as protection against injuries from earthquakes. There are few original colonial structures left in the Meseta Central due to the earthquakes of 1841 and 1910. In rural areas of the Meseta Central the houses are likely to consist of wood or adobe. Most have wooden floors, but some floors are still made of packed dirt.

The presence of powerful rivers in the Meseta Central provides enough cheap hydroelectric power that many homes in the valley have electricity. An abundance of natural spring water is pure for drinking and piped into most homes in the valley.

Outside the Meseta Central, living conditions are less modern, and housing may be made of bamboo with thatched roofs. In the Caribbean lowlands of Limon, heavy rains require wooden houses to be perched on stilts. Workers on ranches and plantations live in housing provided by the landlord, where several tenant families share bathroom facilities.

The National Institute of Housing and Urban Affairs (INVU) has tried to replace slums with low cost housing. Between its establishment in 1954 and the late 1960s, the INVU built over 13,000 units, most in or near the largest cities. The institute's most successful project is Hatillo, a housing development on the outskirts of San Jose where houses with sanitary facilities and yards have replaced squatter shacks.

Education and Labor Force

Costa Rica's 90 percent literacy rate is Central America's highest. School is free and compulsory for six years and attendance is nearly 100 percent. Enrollment figures for 1980 recorded 22,000 pre-schoolers, 349,000 primary students, and 136,000 in secondary and teacher training schools. Universities enrolled 55,000 students in 1979.

A total of 796,000 Costa Ricans were in the labor force in 1981, or one-third of the population. Approximately 91 percent were employed at the time of the survey and 9 percent were unemployed. Just under 1.5 million persons were not in the labor force, or economically inactive.

The Costa Rican labor force was 26 percent female in 1981 (versus 44 percent female for the U.S. labor force in 1980). Nineteen percent of all Costa Rican women worked in 1981 compared with 52 percent of U.S. women. Participation rates were slightly higher, at 23 percent, among urban women and those in the San Jose Metropolitan Area in 1981.

Detailed labor force statistics are available for the San Jose Metropolitan Area, the Meseta Central, and the rest of the country, as well as for urban and rural areas. Unemployment is slightly higher outside the Valley and the metropolitan area than within it (9 percent vs. 8 percent), and the proportion of the population economically active is slightly higher in the San Jose Metropolitan Area and the Valley

Population of the Republic of Costa Rica Provinces and Capital Cities*

	Total	*Men*	*Women*
Republic of Costa Rica	2,403,781	1,195,796	1,207,985
Provinces			
San Jose	890,443	432,122	458,321
Alajuela	413,765	206,806	206,959
Cartago	259,816	130,375	129,541
Heredia	171,688	84,823	86,865
Guanacaste	228,249	115,087	113,162
Puntarenas	286,082	146,701	139,381
Limon	153,638	79,882	73,756
Capital Cities			
San Jose	271,873	127,155	144,718
Alajuela	42,579	19,902	22,677
Cartago	27,929	13,208	14,721
Heredia	29,544	13,838	15,706
Liberia	14,770	6,962	7,808
Puntarenas	34,613	16,944	17,669
Limon	38,916	19,134	19,782

*as of January 1, 1983

than in the rest of the country (36 vs. 34 percent).

The table provides a breakdown of the labor force by occupational category for the country as a whole and for the San Jose Metropolitan Area. Eight percent of the labor force are in professional and technical occupations and 8 percent are administrative. Within the San Jose area, 12 percent of the labor force are professional and technical and 8 percent are administrative. It is not known whether the definition of "administrative" is comparable from the metropolitan to rural areas.

Over one-half of the employed population worked 47 hours or more per week in 1981. Eighteen percent worked 40 to 46 hours per week, and approximately one-quarter worked less than 40 hours a week. In the San Jose area, 64 percent of the labor force worked 47 or more hours a week.

Three-quarters of the Costa Rican labor force were salaried workers or employees in 1981. Sixteen percent were independent workers and 4 percent were employers of others. Five percent of the labor force consisted of unpaid family workers.

Income and Communications

Per capita income in Costa Rica in 1981 was U.S. $1,476. Monthly wages ranged from less than 800 colones per month to 6,000 colones (about 36 colones per dollar in 1981) or more. The most common salary range was 1,200 to 1,999 colones per month (earned by 25 percent of all workers). Approximately 12 percent of the labor force earned 4,000 or more colones per month in 1981. A higher proportion (19 percent) of metropolitan workers earned 4,000 colones or more per month than workers in the rest of the country. Metropolitan workers were only half as likely to be at the lowest end of the wage scale, less than 800 colones per month, as the country as a whole (6 percent compared with 12 percent).

Many homes in the Meseta Central have electrical appliances such as stoves and television sets. An estimated 55 percent of all households had television in 1980, and about 98 percent of all households had a radio.

Sources of Information

The most recent demographic release from Costa Rica is *Poblacion de la Republica de Costa Rica por Provincias, Cantones, y Distritos: Estamacion al: 1 ero de Enero 1983.* The publication is available from the Ministerio de Economia y Comercio, Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos, San Jose, Costa Rica. It includes the total population by sex for all subdivisions.

Detailed labor force data for 1981 are available from the publication titled *Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, Empleo y Desempleo.* This 86-page report contains 61 tables of labor force statistics and can be purchased from the Ministerio de Trabajo y el Empleo, Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Businesses interested in obtaining information on investment opportunities and government incentives may write directly to: Roberto Lobo, President, Costa Rican Export and Investment Promotion Center CENPRO, Apartado 5418, San Jose, Costa Rica. CENPRO also has an office in the U.S.: Danilo Leon, CENPRO, 200 S.E. First Street, Suite 400, Miami, FL 33131; telephone: 305-358-1891.

Westinghouse Health Systems has published a report on the Costa Rican Contraceptive Prevalence Survey using 1978 data. The report, Reprint Series Number 5, was released in August 1982, and is available from Westinghouse Health Systems, P.O. Box 866, Columbia, MD 21044.

The last U.S. Census Bureau report on Costa Rica is the 1977 Country Demographic Profile, ISP-DP-4, U.S. Government Printing Office stock number 003-024-01456-4. The contact person for Costa Rica at the U.S. Census Bureau is Susan O'Connor; telephone: 301-763-4086. •

—Daphne Spain

Daphne Spain is International Demographics *Washington correspondent.*

Industry by Occupation for Costa Rica and San Jose Metropolitan Area: 1981

Occupational groups	*Total*	*Agriculture*	*Industry*	*Construction*	*Basic services*	*Commerce*	*Services*	*Industry unknown*	*Persons seeking first job*
Country Total	795,841	212,868	122,933	58,494	44,204	140,778	198,496	6,992	11,076
Professional & technical	66,138	1,314	4,006	4,137	1,756	6,758	47,912	255	-
Administrators & managers	90,383	48,944	3,996	333	1,592	31,503	2,721	1,294	-
Employees & sales workers	109,242	1,629	13,179	1,192	8,585	54,529	28,965	1,163	-
Operators & craft workers	384,682	157,978	95,380	51,185	28,657	14,504	34,108	2,870	-
Service workers	132,107	2,893	6,033	1,571	3,296	33,318	84,470	526	-
Not classifiable	2,213	110	339	76	318	166	320	884	-
Persons seeking their first job	11,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,076
Metropolitan area	227,295	3,646	53,989	14,396	15,068	60,594	73,657	2,635	3,310
Professional & technical	28,310	340	2,792	1,745	987	4,300	17,991	255	-
Administrators & managers	17,791	1,576	2,361	224	510	10,974	1,552	594	-
Employees & sales workers	49,318	139	7,405	332	3,783	24,423	12,647	589	-
Operators & craft workers	81,266	1,421	37,907	11,678	8,522	6,581	14,709	448	-
Service workers	46,543	170	3,269	417	1,266	14,316	26,688	417	-
Not classifiable	757	-	255	-	-	-	170	332	-
Persons seeking their first job	3,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,310

continued from p. 3

plus or minus 1 percent. These include the Ivory Coast, Kenya, and Lesotho, all of which have published census results from 1975.

North and South America

Of the 28 countries in Latin America included in our list, 5 have differences of plus or minus 10 percent in their population estimates. In Puerto Rico's case, it is safe to assume that the Census Bureau estimate is best because it is based on the 1980 U.S. census.

Seven countries have only small differences in their estimates, including Brazil, the largest country in the region, along with Mexico and Colombia. Peru, Cuba, Ecuador, and Trinidad and Tobago also fall into this group. Again, agreement between the Census Bureau and the U.N. does not necessarily reflect accuracy, but only that the two bodies agree. The largest countries in Latin America — Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, and Colombia have reasonably accurate population estimates because each has had a recent, relatively complete census.

The U.N. estimates for the United States and Canada are not current because they were done before the 1980 censuses in each country. However, the updated estimates should be consistent with those from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Asia

The Asian region stretches from Japan to Turkey, from Mongolia to Indonesia, and includes some of the world's richest and poorest nations.

There is more consensus between the U.N. and Census Bureau population estimates for Asian countries than African and Latin American countries. Only 11 countries have estimate gaps of plus or minus 5 percent or more, while 15 have differences of less than 1 percent. Countries in the latter category include Japan, Singapore, Bangladesh, and India, again all countries that have had recent censuses, fertility surveys, and other types of population and household surveys.

While the population estimates for China differ by only 3 percent, 30 million people are involved.

Europe

Europe's statistical data are excellent and most countries took or plan a census in the 1980 round. In most cases, the differences between U.N. and Census Bureau estimates are less than plus or minus 1.5 percent.

Besides being accurate collectors of data and having reliable vital registration systems, most European countries are slow growing — and population estimates are more accurate for slow-growing countries than for fast-growing ones. Except for Malta and West Germany, the Census Bureau estimates are probably better than those from the U.N. because the countries have published results from censuses taken between 1975 and 1981.

Oceania/U.S.S.R.

The estimates for Australia's population are close, but those for New Zealand differ by 7 percent. Both countries took censuses in 1976 and 1981, so the Census Bureau's estimate is probably closer to the real population size.

The U.S.S.R., the world's third largest country, contains about 272 million people. Its most recent census was in 1979 and using that government's total population figure, the Census Bureau and U.N. differ by less than 1 percent. •

Mid-1983 Country Population Estimates, by Region

(in thousands)

Region/Country	*United Nations*	*Census Bureau*	*Percent* Difference*
AFRICA			
Eastern Africa			
Burundi	4,577	4,561	−0.3
Comoros	391	442	13.0
Ethiopia	33,765	31,305	−7.3
Kenya	18,612	18,580	−0.2
Madagascar	9,492	9,389	−1.1
Malawi	6,813	6,612	−3.0
Mauritius	1,008	1,002	−0.6
Mozambique	11,359	13,047	13.0
Reunion	548	535	−2.4
Rwanda	5,276	5,644	7.0
Somalia	5,301	6,248	17.9
Uganda	14,511	13,819	−4.8
Tanzania	19,736	20,524	4.0
Zambia	6,374	6,346	−0.4
Zimbabwe	8,209	8,376	2.0
Middle Africa			
Angola	7,651	7,567	−1.1
Central African Republic	2,465	2,512	1.9
Chad	4,743	4,990	5.2
Congo	1,665	1,694	1.7
Equatorial Guinea	390	268	−31.3
Gabon	572	921	61.0

**Census Bureau estimate minus U.N. estimate.*

Cameroon	9,087	9,251	1.8
Zaire	30,821	31,250	1.4
Northern Africa			
Algeria	21,027	20,695	−1.6
Egypt	45,111	45,851	1.6
Libya	3,348	3,498	4.5
Morocco	22,383	22,889	2.3
Sudan	20,020	20,539	2.6
Tunisia	6,831	7,020	2.8
Southern Africa			
Botswana	886	1,001	10.6
Lesotho	1,444	1,438	−0.4
Namibia	1,102	1,078	−2.2
South Africa	31,914	30,938	3.2
Swaziland	609	632	3.8
Western Africa			
Benin	3,873	3,792	−2.1
Cape Verde	340	297	−13.4
Gambia	652	638	−2.1
Ghana	12,878	13,367	3.8
Guinea	5,429	5,430	0
Guinea-Bissau	605	827	36.7
Ivory Coast	8,846	8,890	0.5
Liberia	2,190	2,091	−4.5
Mali	7,547	7,393	−2.0
Mauritania	1,781	1,591	−10.7
Niger	5,819	6,083	4.5
Nigeria	85,215	85,219	0
Senegal	6,131	6,335	3.3
Sierra Leone	3,777	3,705	−1.9
Togo	2,876	2,823	−1.8
Upper Volta	7,483	6,569	−12.2
LATIN AMERICA			
Caribbean			
Barbados	271	251	−7.4
Cuba	9,903	9,858	−0.5
Dominican Republic	6,401	6,248	−2.4
Guadeloupe	332	312	−6.0
Haiti	6,258	5,690	−9.1
Jamaica	2,288	2,335	2.0
Martinique	326	303	−7.1
Puerto Rico	4,093	3,295	−19.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1,218	1,211	−0.6
Middle America			
Costa Rica	2,373	2,624	10.6
El Salvador	5,232	4,685	−10.5
Guatemala	7,932	7,714	−2.7
Honduras	4,093	4,276	4.5
Mexico	76,075	75,702	−0.5
Nicaragua	3,015	2,812	−6.7
Panama	2,028	2,058	1.5
Temperate South America			
Argentina	28,033	29,627	5.7
Chile	11,682	11,486	−1.7
Uruguay	2,988	2,916	−2.4
Tropical South America			
Bolivia	6,034	5,883	−2.5
Brazil	131,142	131,305	0.1
Colombia	27,515	27,663	0.5
Ecuador	8,809	8,811	0
Guyana	941	833	−11.5
Paraguay	3,472	3,526	1.6
Peru	19,161	19,161	0
Suriname	419	363	−16.5
Venezuela	17,257	17,993	4.3